

Mailing Address Greenhouse
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LIBRARY
RECEIVED
MAR 18 1957

We have sent this list to you in accordance with your request, and we hope you may find something to interest you.

No one in business can exist unless costs are eventually added to the price paid by the customer. We have many requests for colored catalogues, but they are not only costly but misleading. Few are true to color. Our advertising is kept to a minimum as we do not feel justified in charging fees for false claims in full page ads. You too have to pay for this in cost of plants.

Our speciality has been the species, as we foresaw the day they would become scarce. Many countries have placed an embargo on the collecting of these plants, and we are now being forced to raise from seed the same plants we once imported from the wilds. Fortunately, we have some available and the price has not changed; although, we may have to refuse orders for more than one of each kind so as to be fair to the next fellow.

This list supercedes all others and is effective immediately.

We welcome visitors every day except Thursday. If you are in the vicinity, drop in. You are not obligated to buy.

CALANTHE

Mc Williams Winter-Spring \$ 4.
Spray, up to 35 flowers, white with red lip.
Dormant, mammoth bulbs.

CATTLEYA

This genus is the most popular of all orchids. They include beauty with usefullness, and are included with the intermediate varieties growing at a temperature of 60° to 65°.

Bowringiana Brazil October \$ 5.- 7.50
Rose purple, in clusters of 5 to 15 flowers, darker on the lip.

Gigas Warm Colombia Summer \$ 8.-15.
Rose sepals and petals, lip crimson purple with gold markings in the throat. The largest of the species.

Mendelii Colombia Summer \$ 5.-20.
Variable. White to pale purple sepals and petals with magenta or purple lip.

Mossiae Venezuela Spring \$ 7.50-15.
Flowers larger, variable. Rose with crimson lip, yellow markings.

Percivaliana Venezuela Dec. - Jan. \$ 5.-7.50
Dark sepals and petals, very dark lip.

Chysis Intermediate Spring \$ 7.50-10.
Bractescens. Star shape, white with yellow lip, four or more flowers to a stem, heavy substance.

CYMBIDIUM

Cool

Alexanderae x Ceres Gillian
Pamela x Ceres Yellow Hammer
Ceres x Solon Elaine Miles

During the late spring, we will have many divisions of these and other varieties, both as dormant bulbs and established in 4" pots. We also have a large group of 6" plants, identified only as to color, as they are from a private collection and the names were lost.

6" established named plants \$15.
4" established named plants \$ 7.50
2 to 3 bulb named plants \$ 5.

Unestablished dormant bulbs when available	\$ 1.50 ea.
Labeled " " " " "	\$ 1.50-2.50

NO ORDERS ACCEPTED AT THESE PRICES FOR WHITE OR GREEN VARIETIES.

CYPRIPEDIUM cool

Insignae	\$ 3.
Insignae Sanderæ, yellow	\$ 7.50
Harrisonianum, mahogany hybrid	\$ 5.
Harefield Hall, large insignae type	\$ 7.50-10.
Aureum Surprise, handsome yellow and white hybrid	\$10.
Venustum, purple and green	\$ 5.
St. Albans, red hybrid	\$ 7.50

DENDROBIUM Intermediate

Merlin	Spring	\$ 7.50-15.
Large flower of white and rose with deep purple blotch in the lip. A good hybrid of the Nobile type.		
Nobile	Spring	\$ 5.-7.50
Similar to Merlin above, but flowers are smaller, and hardly two plants are alike.		
Formosum	Fall	\$ 5.-7.50
White, spade lip with orange-yellow stain.		
Phalaenopsis	Winter	\$ 7.50-15.
Varies from dark to light purple		

EPIDENDRUM Intermediate

Cochlioda		\$ 5.
The shell orchid.		
Mariae		\$ 5.-10.
Green sepals and petals, large white lip.		
Prismatocarpum	Early summer	\$ 5.-7.50
Chartruse & chestnut brown bars on petals. Fine spray.		
Atropurpureum		\$ 7.50
Dark purple sepal and petal with purple lip. Flowers about 1½". Long lasting.		

LYCASTE cool

Aromatica	Winter	\$ 5.
Golden yellow flowers of good substance. Fragrant. Lasting.		

LALIA Intermediate to cool

Anceps	Fall	\$ 4.
Flowers 3" to 4". Rose with deep purple lip, variable		
Anceps alba		\$15.-25.
Pure white, black veins in throat.		

ODONTOGLOSSUM Cool

Fulchellum	Spring	\$ 5.-7.50
Small pure white flowers with touch of yellow in labellum. Looks like an inverted white viola. Long lasting.		
Citrosium	Summer	\$ 7.50
Lovely pendant spray of pinkish-purple flowers. About 2" across.		

ONCIDIUM Intermediate

Flexuosum	Spring & Summer	\$ 5.
Small spray of yellow flowers barred with chestnut brown.		
Sphacelatum	Spring	\$ 5.
Small flowers with chestnut brown sepals and petals barred with yellow, lip golden yellow.		
Splendidum	Winter	\$ 5.-7.50
Erect stems with large yellow flowers, petals barred with chestnut brown, large flat lip.		

Cebollita Late Spring \$ 4.
Sprays of many small yellow and tan flowers.

VANDA Intermediate

Coerulea Various \$ 10.-15.
The famous "Blue Orchid". It needs lots of light and cool temperature.

Tricolor Java Various \$10.
Sprays of large yellow flowers spotted with purple, purple lip, long lasting.
Specimen plants 2½ - 3 feet \$35.

Suavis \$10.
Similar to Vanda Tricolor of which it is a variety. Flower background is white.

FLOWERING SIZED PLANTS FOR BEGINNERS
Selected for Easy Culture

Many customers have availed themselves of our offer of plants for beginners, and we have varied our collections from time to time. We will also work out any selection to meet your growing conditions. We offer the following as a suggestion. They will give a long period of bloom depending upon the number of plants purchased.

Selection #1

1 white cattleya hybrid	\$10.		
1 purple cattleya hybrid	7.50	Special	\$17.50
1 cypripedium	4.		

Selection #2

1 purple cattleya hybrid	\$ 7.50		
1 cypripedium	4.	Special	\$15.
1 Oncidium Splendidum	5.		

Selection #3

1 white cattleya hybrid	\$10.		
1 purple cattleya hybrid	7.50	Special	\$22.50
1 vanda hybrid, seedling 4" pot	7.50		

Selection #4

1 white cattleya hybrid	\$10.		
1 purple cattleya hybrid	7.50	Special	\$20.
1 cymbidium hybrid, 4" pot	5.		

During the past ten years we have purchased numerous private and commercial collections. As we take the entire collection, we usually acquire many types that are of interest to collectors. There are botanicals, oncidiums, odontoglossums, and numerous others. If interested, write us. We might have the one plant for which you are looking.

OFFERED SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE	\$ 7.50 each
200 purple hybrids, labeled, have flowered	
10 plants	\$72.50
25 plants	\$175.00

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE ON ALL ABOVE ITEMS.

"Your First Orchids and How to Grow Them"
This booklet revised to April 1955 is published by the Oregon Orchid Society. It is a complete guide, well written for the amateur and advanced growers. Copies may be had for \$ 1.25

OTHER HOUSE PLANTS

BROMELIADS in variety. As most of our plants are hybrids, we offer a few types of the Aecmea such as fulgens, fasciata, etc.
 Blooming size plants from \$ 4. each

HAEMANTHUS, King Alfred. A gorgeous coral head of flowers about 8" across, in the summer. Treat like amaryllis.
 Shipping of large bulbs, Feb. to April \$ 6. each

EUCHARIS arnazonica dormant bulbs \$ 1.50 each

ANTHURIUMS

Scherzerianum \$ 5.-7.50
 Red, flame, and spotted varieties.

Spathiphyllum var Clevelandi \$ 2.50-5.
 White

Andreanum hybrids \$ 5.-10. up
 Red, salmon, and pink varieties only

STUD STOCK

We offer one plant only, except where starred (**)

C. Prince Charlie \$125.
 Soft yellow s & p with deep red lip and yellow eyes in throat.

#2316 (Adams) \$ 35.
 Lemon yellow, pinkish lip, small flower. Large plant.

Lc. Snowdrift Extra Fine \$ 75.
 W/P Good flower. Healthy plant.

Lc. Snowdrift \$ 20.
 Same as above but flower just another w/p.

Lc. Hassali alba, variety Majestica 4 bulb plant \$150.
 Pure white sepals and petals with deep red-purple lip & into labellum. Not a round flower as grown today, but a striking beauty. So far as we know, the only one in existence other than a 4 bulb plant sold a year ago.

C. Western Horizon (Armacost & Royston) \$ 35.
 Medium sepals and petals with extra dark lip.

C. Leda Extra Dark \$ 25.
 Almost as dark as the photo of Ruby in White's book.
 Small flower. Christmas flowering.

Lc. Queen Mary var Stonehurst \$ 35.
 Medium dark. Dark lip.

Bc. Dunsford ** \$ 55.
 Fine dark, full rounded flower, but hard to bloom.

#69 Souv. Louis Sander x C. Snowdon ** \$ 25.-90.
 Our finest white. Heavy substance and large flower.
 Will flower about every 8 to 9 months with us.
 NOT AVAILABLE TO COMMERCIAL GROWERS.

C. Green Gold ** \$ 50.
 Shades from yellow to dark chartruse with red lip and gold eyes in throat.

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the expectancy of production of any of the plants we sell; and we will not be responsible for the crop.

Prices are quoted F. O. B. Pompton Plains, New Jersey.
 Plants offered subject to prior sale.

Minimum order \$5.00, otherwise add 10% packing charge.

Terms: Cash with order.

GROWING ORCHIDS IN THE HOUSE

During the past ten years we have tried to answer numerous questions from far and near as to the growing of orchids in the home. Our reply is "we started that way before we branched out as a business".

In all fairness, let us state that it is much easier in a greenhouse, but we know of hundreds who do not have one. Some have been very successful. We were.

Other questions most generally asked are herein answered to the best of our ability.

HOW HOT DOES IT HAVE TO BE? Our greenhouse is not for orchids, so we are fortunate to have it over 50° at 0°. Guessing at the probable temperature, we withhold watering if cold. A dry plant is safer. The proper temperature for cattleyas should be 62° - 65° at night.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATER IN THE POT? A good rule is about 4 days for a 4" pot and 5 days for a 5" pot. This applies to hybrids that do not have a definite resting period. Species have a definite resting period which is usually indicated by the light green tip at the end of each root. When this is not visible, the plant is resting, and only overhead spraying about every 4 to 5 days in summer is enough. In the winter with heat in a dry room, overhead spraying could be done daily. Just keeping the psuedo bulb plump is all that is required.

HOW MUCH HUMIDITY IS NEEDED? That is hard to maintain in a home. A tray 4" deep with pebbles or coke to hold moisture is a good idea. Put a slat frame about 1" above the pebble level and after soaking the pebbles, set the plant on the frame. Never let the plant set in water.

LIGHT REQUIREMENTS. This is also a problem at home as a plant requires bright light but not direct sun. During the winter, plants need all the light possible short of burning the leaves. More shading is needed in summer, but the best place for your plants is outside in a semi shady spot. Be careful of direct sun. From March to September or early October, the plants should have more shade, after which they will stand more light. A slightly yellow leaf plant will produce more flowers than a dark green leaf one.

HOW OFTEN DO WE SPLIT A PLANT? This question is becoming more common, but you do not have to divide a plant at all if you do not want to. We divide to obtain plants to sell, but a plant with 15 leaves or more will produce more flowers and make a handsome show. If you do divide, never have less than 4 leaved bulbs to a division. Bare back bulbs should be left on as they give a certain amount of strength to the plant. However, if the bulbs are too yellow and do not have a live eye, it is just as well to cut them off. If the plant is valuable, you can sometimes force a growth from bulbs that appear blind but it is a long process.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU REPOT? We try to send out plants that will not need it for two years. When repotting, try to use a pot that will take two year's growth.

HOW DO YOU REPOT? Get a clean pot and fill about $\frac{1}{2}$ full of broken crock. A plant should have the peat from the back end removed as much as possible. Leave the peat on the growing or front end and place firmly in the pot so that you will finish with it about $\frac{3}{4}$ " below the rim of the pot. Shread the peat and insert in pot with the back bulb against the pot side. Work the peat from the front end with a pointed stick; force the peat against the center of the plant. Insert peat around the sides, and at every insertion, shove the peat from the side into the center against the plant. This avoids a hole in the center. When it seems full, ram it hard into the pot, working from side to center. You will need more peat to fill in around the pot. The new eye should be level with the peat surface. Do not use soaking wet peat, but have it moist to the touch. After potting, do not water for about two weeks. Spray overhead until new growth starts.

Other popular types of orchids are the cyripedium and cymbidium. The former, not having psuedo bulbs, requires a damp growing medium at all times. Less light is required, but the warm types adapt better to the home. Cymbidiums grow in soil and peat and need an overhead spraying daily, with extra spraying in the summer. They grow much better outside in a light shade, and should be watered daily. The spike usually starts in the late fall and winter. Watch for growth, and after the spike starts, water in the pot but only after you are sure it is nearly dry. Unless grown at about 55° at night, they might drop the buds before opening.

